who, however, has the general background of biochemistry required of present-day medical students, this presentation might be regarded as reasonably adequate. It does give some idea of the way vitamins can be involved in biochemical processes and thus be important to the body.

A few errors were noticed. On page 95 the adjective *phosphorous* is used incorrectly for the noun *phosphorus*. On page 31 the errors in the graphic formulae of the forms of ascorbic acid are probably due to poor printing. Similarly, on page 58, poor printing has resulted in loss of a valence line in the formula for adenylic acid. On page 60, the equation setting forth the change of phospho-glyceric acid to phospho-pyruvic acid is incorrectly indicated to be a loss of two hydrogen atoms and oxidation when it is really a loss of $\text{H}_2\text{O}$. The latest definition of the international unit for vitamin $\text{B}_1$ is correctly given on pages 72 and 157, but the older definition found in the original edition is repeated on page 22 of this second edition. No doubt these matters will receive appropriate attention when the present volume is revised and brought up to date as must be the fate of books of this type which deal with topics undergoing intensive research.

This book can be highly recommended to all students of the vitamins, particularly physicians, but is too technical for the average "man of the street" who has not been introduced to biochemistry and pathology.

—GEORGE R. COWGILL.


The author's purpose was to present in a single volume a critical and broad survey of all important aspects of the subject of endocrinology. He has prepared a volume which is an excellent general statement of the present knowledge of clinical and experimental endocrinology. The facts given are solid, and the writer's judgment in evaluating them is sound. The illustrations are good. This work should prove of value to the average medical reader, for whom it was written. The book will probably remain "in date" for a sufficiently long time to warrant its purchase.

The reviewer finds it a cold book, conveying none of the drama and human interest of the subject. This comes from the nearly total omission of historical material, which makes for a shorter volume, but actually seems to be the failure of the book. No broad survey of a subject could escape this criticism if it omits reference to the investigators who rescued the facts from the unknown.

—K. W. THOMPSON.
Recall that C-peptide is co-secreted (in equimolar amounts) with insulin since they share the same precursor molecule proinsulin. Proinsulin is cleaved into C-peptide and insulin at the Golgi organelles. 4. How can measurements of plasma C-peptide be used to differentiate between factitious hypoglycemia and an insulinoma? Because plasma C-peptide is co-secreted with endogenous insulin, they will both be high in an insulinoma but very low in factitious hypoglycemia, in which only recombinant insulin is injected. 5. Explain the mechanism by which the major metabolic pathways behave as though Lippincott's Illustrated Reviews; P.C. Champe; J.B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, 2004, 3rd edition, ISBN 0781722659.Â Recommended: 1. Essential Psychology for Nurses and other health professionals (Paperback) by Graham Russell (Author) 2. Psychology in Pratics; Education by Merv Stapleton (Author).Â Endocrinology. Basic: 1. Companion to Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine, the latest edition, or 2. Lawrence M. Tierney Jr LM, McPhee SJ, Papadakis MA: Current Clinical Diagnosis & Treatment, Appleton & Lange, the latest edition. We also recommend the purchase of a very concise ward and clinic pocket reference handbook, i.e.: Hope RA, Longmore JM, Hodgetts TJ, Ramrakha PS: Oxford Handbook of Clinical Medicine, Oxford University Press. Our apologies. An error occurred while setting your user cookie. Please set your browser to accept cookies to continue. NEJM.org uses cookies to improve performance by remembering your session ID when you navigate from page to page. This cookie stores just a session ID; no other information is captured. Accepting the NEJM cookie is necessary to use the website. Philadelphia: JB Lippincott Co. 1990: 1064â€“8. Google Scholar. 2. Halldén G, Gafvelin G, Mutt V, Jörnvall H. Characterization of cat insulin.Â Essentials of Small Animal Internal Medicine. St. Louis: Mosby-Year Book Inc, 1992: 561â€“86. Google Scholar. 8. Â Williams Textbook of Endocrinology, 8th edition. Philadelphia: WB Saunders Co, 1992: 91â€“134. Google Scholar. 12. Adams LG, Hardy RM, Weiss DJ, Bartges JW.